

Woodthorpe Primary School

Executive Headteacher: James McGann
Head of School: Charlotte Grason-Taylor
Chair of Governors: Sheriden Hutchinson-Jones

Our school is a happy, exciting and caring community in which each child thrives.

Year group:	Year 3	Term:	Summer 1 2024
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Our term ahead:

In **guided reading**, we will start to read 'Charlotte's Web'. This is a classic written by E.B. White, and it tells the story of a livestock pig named Wilbur and his friendship with a barn spider named Charlotte. When Wilbur is in danger of being slaughtered by the farmer, Charlotte writes messages in her web praising Wilbur to persuade the farmer to let him live. It is a story of friendship, courage, and self-sacrifice! Within guided reading sessions, the children will explore a range of different reading strategies to develop fluency in reading and investigate various types of comprehension questions.

In **maths**, we will be looking at money and learning how to add and subtract money and find change. We will also look at converting pounds and pence. We will then move on to learn how to tell the time, focusing on telling the time to 5 minutes and then to the minute. We will learn how to read time on a digital clock and use am and pm.

In **English**, we will be writing an advertising piece linked to our geography learning from the spring term. We will write a brochure to persuade people to go on an expedition to the Antarctic, informing them of why it is an incredible place to explore, what jobs and activities you might get up to, and what you would need to pack! We will also be writing a speech based on our other wider curriculum learning from this coming half term. We are excited to show all we are learning through our writing pieces! Finally, we will be practising our spelling, punctuation, and grammar (SPAG) skills, as well as handwriting practice.

Things to do at home:

It would be brilliant if you could listen to your child read at least three times a week. Make sure to sign and return your child's reading record every time that they read, as these reads will then be logged and tracked on our school reading chart! Spending time reading a book with your child is not only incredibly beneficial for them but it is also a lovely opportunity to spend some quality time together.

In Key Stage 2, children access an online scheme called 'Renaissance Reading'. This scheme will only be accessible while children are in school. The scheme determines an appropriate reading level, matched to the child's reading ability. When children have read their book, they complete an online comprehension quiz to assess their understanding. Children will move within their recommended level depending on how they perform in their comprehension quizzes. Please read your child's reading book with them so they are prepared to do their quizzes at school.

The children also have access to several online programmes that can also be used at home to support their learning. We will continue to use Times Tables Rockstars. The children can access these at home using their logins to support their knowledge of times tables. The children also have logins for Spelling Shed which they can use to practise their current spelling lists by completing different online activities and games. Please ask your child's class teacher if you need your child's login to do this at home. Each week, we will be celebrating successes, effort, and participation across these platforms. Children will be assessed on their spelling every Friday.

Other information:

Homework will be set on a **Friday and must be** in by the following **Thursday**. Each week they will receive spelling homework and either maths or reading, which will alternate each week.

Woodpeckers have **PE on Mondays and Thursdays** this half term. Magpies have **PE on Mondays and Wednesdays**.

Children are expected to have a full PE kit (a white t-shirt with black shorts, leggings, or joggers) in school for PE sessions, along with appropriate footwear. For safety reasons, children are required to remove or cover their earrings and tie their hair back.

Parents can speak to teachers on the door at drop off or pick up time, or call the office to arrange a meeting/phone call at a later date.

Knowledge mats

To help support learning and the retention of key knowledge, we will be embedding knowledge mats for each new unit of learning. The knowledge mats will be used to help children remember key facts, vocabulary and other important information. The knowledge mats for the first part of the Summer Term can be found below - if you have any questions, please do not hesitate to speak to your child's class teacher, or Mrs Grason-Taylor (Head of School).

Science - Plant Reproduction

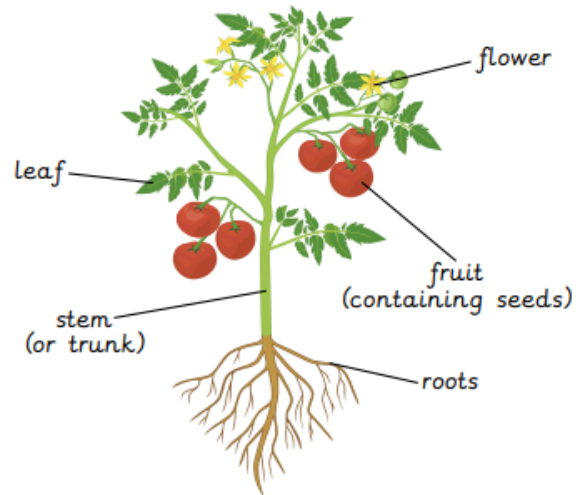
Healthy plant growth

Plants need:

- Air.
- Water.
- Light.
- Nutrients.
- Room to grow.



Structure and function



Each part of the plant has an important job.

The **leaves** use sunlight and water to make food. The **stem** supports the plant and transports water. The **flower** attracts insects to **pollinate** the plant. **Fruit** is eaten by animals that carry away the **seeds**. The **roots** anchor the plant and **absorb water** and **nutrients**.

Water transport



Water is **absorbed** by the **roots** and travels up the **stem**. It is used in **photosynthesis** and is lost through the **leaves**.



RE - Why is water symbolic?

blessing	Protection or help from God.
cleansing	The process of making something clean, often used in a physical, spiritual, or emotional context to remove dirt, impurities, or negative energies.
commitment	A promise or firm decision to do something.
desert	A dry, barren area of land where little precipitation occurs, making life conditions harsh.
drought	A long period without rain, causing water scarcity.
festival	A celebration, often for religious reasons.
offering	A gift as part of a religious or spiritual practice.
precious	Very valuable or important, often because of rarity.
purity	The state of being clean and free from impurities.
renewal	The process of being made new or fresh again.
ritual	A ceremonial act in various cultures.
sacred	Something so valuable it is not to be interfered with.
scarcity	The state of being scarce or in short supply, like water in deserts.
symbolise	To represent something else, often an idea or quality.

Water is crucial because it sustains plants, animals, and humans by keeping us hydrated and supporting growth. It also regulates Earth's climate and is vital for weather patterns replenishing our natural water sources.

Water purity is important in people's daily lives for drinking and bathing, and allowing nature to survive.

Baptism is a religious ceremony involving water to symbolise purification or admission into a faith community.



Wudu is a method of cleaning used by many Muslims, often before prayer, involving the washing of the hands, face, arms and feet.



The Kumbh Mela in India, held every 12 years, draws people nationwide to bathe in symbolic waters, often waiting a long time for a brief moment of immersion.



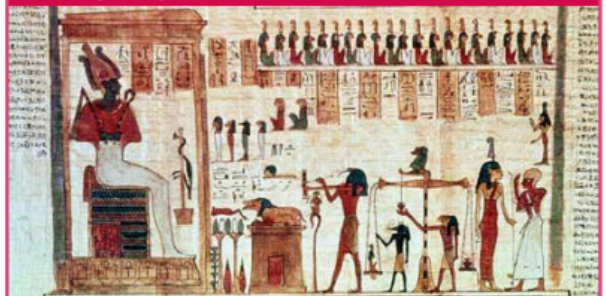
Amrit Sanchar is a Sikh initiation ceremony involving the drinking and sprinkling of Amrit, sacred water, to show commitment to the faith.



History - What did the ancient Egyptians believe?

Book of the Dead	A long sheet of papyrus containing a series of written spells which guided the dead to the afterlife.
civilisation	A large group of people with a common language, way of life and governance.
historically significant	A person or event that deserves attention.
immortal	Able to live forever.
mummification	The Egyptian process of preserving a body, so it could travel to the afterlife.
preserve	To prevent a body from decaying.
pyramid	Named after its shape, a large stone tomb built for a pharaoh.
Ra	The ancient Egyptian sun god, who later merged with Atum, the creator god.
River Nile	The longest river in the world, along which the ancient Egyptian civilisation developed.
sarcophagus	A decorated stone coffin, used in ancient Egypt.

The afterlife



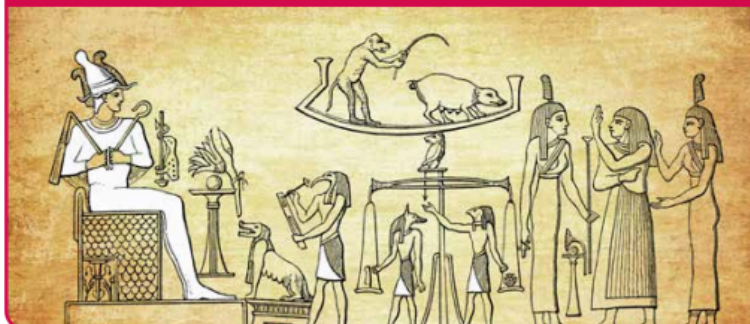
The Egyptians believed that after a person died, they travelled to the afterlife - a kind of paradise or heaven in which people became immortal. The journey to the afterlife was full of challenges, and at its end, the god Osiris decided whether a person would go to the afterlife or the underworld.

Gods and goddesses

The ancient Egyptians worshipped over 1,500 gods and goddesses, responsible for all aspects of daily Egyptian life. For example, Thoth was the god of writing. Temples were built for the gods, and festivals were dedicated in their honour.



Weighing of the heart ceremony



The ancient Egyptians thought the heart recorded all the good and bad things a person did. If the heart weighed the same as the Feather of Ma'at, the person went to the afterlife.



Music - Traditional instruments and improvisation (Theme: India)

Year 3: Traditional instruments and improvisation (India)



Musical style: Music and instruments from India

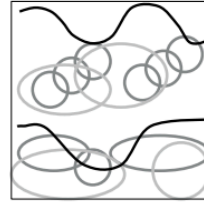
Vocabulary



Bollywood Indian films that involve singing and dancing, similar to a musical.

Notation The way that music is written so that others can play it.

Graphic score



Stave and letter notation



Musical notation helps us to 'write' and 'read' the melodies so they won't be forgotten and can be played by others.

Instruments

Indian flute



Harmonium

Tabla



Tanpura



Sitar

Tal A repeated rhythm played over and over on the tabla.

Rag A series of notes which Indian music uses to create the tune.

Drone A long held note usually played on the Tanpura.

Improvising Making up music as it is played or performed.

DT - Constructing a castle

Structures - Constructing a castle

2D shapes	Flat objects with 2-dimensions, such as square, rectangle and circle.
3D shapes	Solid objects with 3-dimensions, such as cube, oblong and sphere.
Castle	A type of building that used to be built hundreds of years ago to defend land and be a home for Kings and Queens and other very rich people.
Design criteria	A set of rules to help designers focus their ideas and test the success of them.
Evaluation	When you look at the good and bad points about something, then think about how you could improve it.
Façade	The front of a structure.
Feature	A specific part of something.
Flag	A piece of cloth used as a decoration or to represent a country or symbol.
Net	A 2D flat shape, that can become a 3D shape once assembled.
Recyclable	Material or an object that, when no longer wanted or needed, can be made into something else new.
Scoring	Scratching a line with a sharp object into card to make the card easier to bend.
Stable	Object does not easily topple over.
Strong	It doesn't break easily.
Structure	Something which stands, usually on its own.
Tab	The small tabs on the net template that are bent and glued down to hold the shape together.
Weak	It breaks easily.

Basic 3D Shapes



Key facts



Castles can have lots of **features** such as towers, turrets, battlements, moats, gatehouses, curtain walls, drawbridges and flags.



Did you know?

Windsor Castle is the largest castle in England.



Woodthorpe Primary School

Sport - Dance

Knowledge Organiser: Year 3 Dance Unit 1



Prior Learning:

Perform using more sophisticated formations as well as an individual. Use the stimuli to copy, repeat and create dance actions and motifs.

Equipment needed: Music player, music, cones, hoops, throw down spots, balloons, laptop internet access, chairs.



Key Vocabulary/Skills

Perform a jazz square.	Facial expression, improvisation, rehearse, director.
Perform as 2 contrasting characters.	
Explore characters through description.	
Communicate ideas as part of a group.	
Use a prop in a 4-action dance phrase.	

Unit Focus:

Practise and put together a performance. Perform using facial expressions. Perform with a prop.

Head: Describe features of dances performed by others.

Hand: Competently include props and other ideas in their dance.

Heart: Share and create short dance phrases.

Key Questions:

1. Why are facial expressions important in dance?
2. What actions might you perform when scared? (or happy or sad)
3. What other props might you have in dance?

Concepts:

- Props are objects that dancers use to enhance their dance like chairs, fans, ribbons and swords.
- Choreography is the act of designing a dance.



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PSHE - Relationships

Year 3 PSHE Knowledge Mat: Relationships

Relationships : Prior Knowledge

- ✓ Know that everyone's family is different and that families function well when there is trust, respect, care, love and co-operation.
- ✓ Know that there are lots of forms of physical contact within a family.
- ✓ Know how to stay safe if someone is hurting me.
- ✓ Know some reasons why friends have conflicts and that friendships have ups and downs and sometimes change with time.
- ✓ Know how to use the Mending Friendships or Solve-it-together problem solving methods.
- ✓ Know there are good secrets and worry secrets and why it is important to share worry secrets.
- ✓ Know what trust is.

Relationships : Key Knowledge

I know that different family members carry out different roles or have different responsibilities within the family.
I know that gender stereotypes can be unfair e.g. Mum is always the carer, Dad always goes to work etc.
I know some of the skills of friendship, e.g. taking turns, being a good listener.
I know some strategies for keeping themselves safe online.
I know how some of the actions and work of people around the world help and influence my life.
I know that they and all children have rights (UNCRC) and the lives of children around the world can be different from my own.

Relationships : Key Vocabulary

Stereotype	A widely held but fixed and oversimplified image or idea of a particular type of person or thing.
Respect	A feeling of deep admiration for someone or something which could be by their abilities, qualities, or achievements.
Safe	Providing protection from harm, loss, or danger.
Internet/online	The world's largest computer network, which is made of millions of computers that are linked together. Some parts of the internet are the World Wide Web, electronic mail, and chat rooms. Connected to or reached through a computer or computer network.
Inequality	Not being equal.
Global	Relating to the whole world; worldwide.
Rights	A moral or legal entitlement to have or do something.
UNCRC	The United Nations Convention on the Rights of the Child (UNCRC) is an international human rights treaty that grants all children and young people (aged 17 and under) a comprehensive set of rights.

British Values

- Democracy**
Can identify the roles and responsibilities of each member of my family and can reflect on the expectations for males and females.
- Rule of law**
Can explain how some of the actions and work of people around the world help and influence my life.
- Tolerance of different faiths & beliefs**
Understand how my needs and rights are shared by children around the world and can identify how our lives may be different.
- Mutual respect**
Know how to express my appreciation to my friends and family.
- Individual liberty**
Describe how taking some responsibility in my family makes me feel.



Year 3 Computing knowledge mat: Video trailers

Subject Specific Vocabulary

Application	A computer program, sometimes referred to as an app.
Desktop	A tower computer that needs a mouse, keyboard and monitor, that remains in one place.
Digital device	Electronic devices that operate off a binary system in 1s and 0s.
Edit	To change and amend something.
Film	Recorded moving pictures that can make up a clip or film.
Film editing software	Software with editing abilities to cut, crop and add effects to video footage.
Graphics	The use of images or visuals designed to communicate, demonstrate a concept or promote something.
Import (software)	To pull another file into software, to place, edit and manipulate.
Key events	Important parts within a narrative or a particular period of time.
Laptop	A compact computer that is easy to carry and move around.
Plan	An idea about how to do something in future.
Recording (media)	To capture sounds or video footage, using an electronic device.
Sound effects	Sounds to enhance an event or bring fantast aspects to live in a film or other media, for example, the whoosh of a time machine.
Time	Time references on film or animations.

Key Knowledge

I know that different types of camera shots can make my photos or videos look more effective.

I know that I can edit photos and videos using film editing software.

I understand that I can add transitions and text to my video.

Prior Learning



Year 1

- I understand that holding the camera still and considering angles and light are important to taking good pictures.
- I know that you can edit, crop and filter photographs.

Year 2:

- I understand that an animation is made up of a sequence of photographs.
- I know that small changes in my frames will create a smoother looking animation.
- I understand what software creates simple animations and some of its features.

Transitions are visual effects that can be applied to occur in-between digital media (slides, images or video clips).

Morph

The media appears from a selected corner.



Cross zoom

The media zooms and fades in from the middle.



Peel off

The page peels off to reveal the media.



Dip to black

The media fades to a black screen.



Directional wipe

The media appears from a selected side.

